FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1849. [NO. 1668.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in this Company will hold their Annual Meeting on Friday 1st June next, in the town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 8. 67

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FISH! FISH!!

20 BBLS. large No. 3 Halifax Mackerel, in prime order,
10 quarter bbls. extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. For sale cheap.
ELIJAH FULLER.
May 14, 1849. 67-2w

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had at all times of the day by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person street,) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Sup'd't.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Patrick A. Munroe, for purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell at Public Sale, at the residence of the said Patrick A. Munroe, in Cumberland county, on Thursday the 14th of June, 1849,—

90¾ Acres of Land, lying on Deep Creek.

325 Acres of Land, lying on Stuart's Creek.

—ALSO—

One Negro Man, one new Buggy and Harness, and all his Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.
ALEX'R MURCHISON, Trustee.
May 12, 1849. 67-4s

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

SALE OF A NEGRO.

WILL be sold for Cash, at the Court House, in Lumberton, to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock on the 4th Monday in August next, it being County Court, a negro boy, named ALEXANDER, aged 18. Sale will be absolute.

H. CURRIE.
May 15. 67-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1849.

Jesse Summerlin, Adm'r of Smithy Goodson, *vs.* Elisha Pipkin, Adam Williams and wife Ava, and Sally Holmes.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sally Holmes, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Sally to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for said county of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July 1849, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, and 73d year of American Independence, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clk.
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848 99tf

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the amount subscribed to the Bank of Fayetteville, will be kept open in the town of Fayetteville until further notice. Those wishing Stock in that Institution will make application soon, as the Commissioners design putting the Bank into operation at an early day.

Subscribers will make payment of the second instalment on or before the 1st day of May, as interest will be charged on all remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. KYLE, Cl'n.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

W. J. BINGHAM'S
SELECT SCHOOL.

A LARGE Class will be discharged at the end of May, whose places may be filled by others, July 11th, when the Fall Session will begin. Boys from ten to fourteen years of age, and prepared to begin Latin Grammar, are much preferred; and it is earnestly requested that application be made for none but *good* boys.

P. O. Clover Garden, Orange co., N. C., May 1, 1849. 66-6w

Female Classical Institute,
HILLSBOROUGH STREET.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 25th June. It is desirable that students be present on that day.

For further information, address
BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal.
Raleigh, N. C., May 1849. 66-1m

TO RENT OR SELL,
At Floral College.

A LOT with improvements sufficient to accommodate some ten or twelve persons.—Terms liberal, and made known by application to
J. C. SUTHERLAND.
April 26, 1849. 66-3w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man DICK, aged about 50 years, dark color, light built, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; has a small lump and scar on his forehead. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

NEILL SUTHERLAND.
Stewartsville P. O., Richmond county, April 24, 1849. 65-4tp

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

REQUESTS the attention of Physicians and the Public, to his Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.

Which has been increased by purchases recently made. From an extensive acquaintance with the New York and other markets for many years, and a long practical experience in the *Apothecary* business, he feels assured that he can furnish Medicines, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations of as good quality as can be obtained in Europe or America. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Opium,	Castor Oil,
Cream Tartar,	Arrowroot,
Gum Myrrh,	Alcohol,
Calomel,	Iodine,
Ipecac,	Sulph. Quinine,
Rhubarb,	Castile Soap,
Tartar Emetic,	Carb. Ammon.,
Gum Aloes,	Epsom Salts,
Cod Liver Oil,	Magnesia,
Cantharides,	Aqua Ammon.,
Dovers Powder,	Spts. Nitre,
Carb. Iron,	Asafœtida,
Uva Ursi,	Pill Boxes,
Tinctures, all kinds,	Vials, assorted,
Extracts,	Seidlitz Powders,
Syrups,	Sulph. Ether,
Ergot,	Essential Oils, &c. &c.

With an assortment of *Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery*, Brushes, &c.; all of which are offered on as good terms as can be afforded in the State.

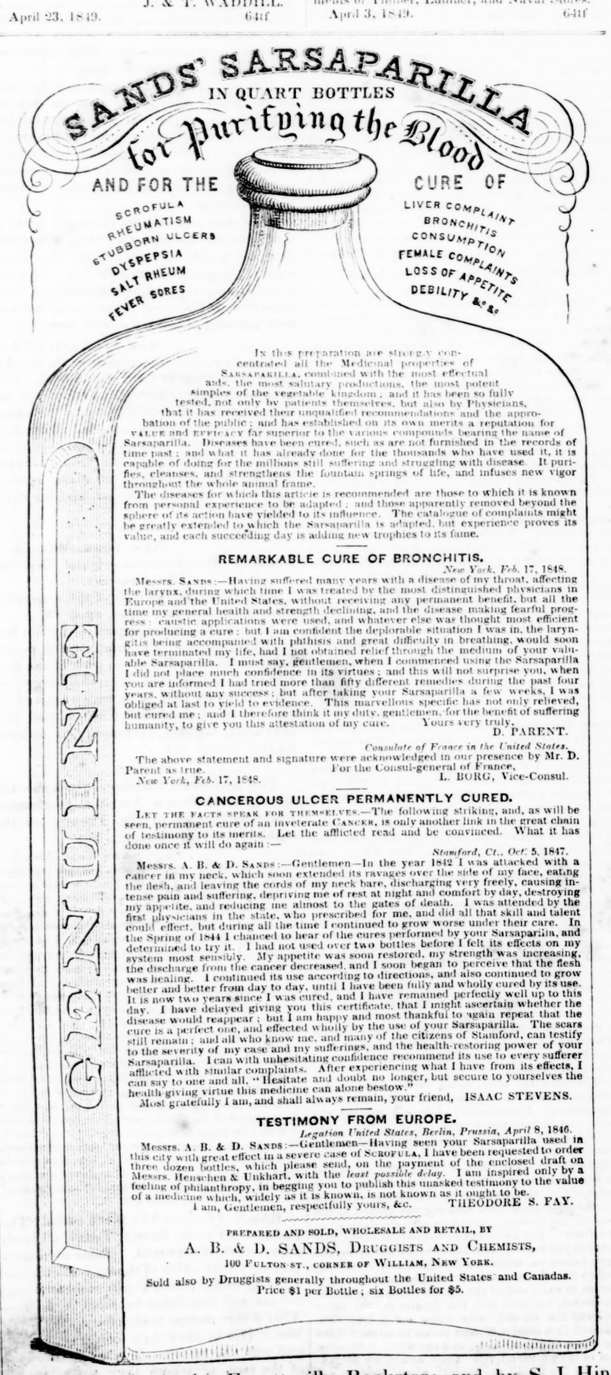
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared with accuracy and despatch.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1849. 66tf

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 64tf


SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
for Purifying the Blood
AND FOR THE
SCROFULA
RHEUMATISM
STUBBORN ULCERS
DYSPEPSIA
SALT RHEUM
FEVER SORES
CURE OF
LIVER COMPLAINT
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
LOSS OF APPETITE
DEBILITY &c &c
In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.
The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.
REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.
New York, Feb. 17, 1848.
Messrs. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress—caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,
D. PARENT.
Consulate of France in the United States.
The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,
New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.
CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.
LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—
Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."
Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.
TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.
Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.
Messrs. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay*. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.
I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.
PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.
Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C.
60-cow3m

A SCHOOL WANTING.

A YOUNG MAN qualified to teach the Classics and the higher branches of Mathematics, wishes to take a School. Address M. B., box 64, Fayetteville Post Office.
May 1. 65tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 28, 1849.

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.
April 23, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st of October last, my negro man SAMSON, aged about 35 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion,—supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Bethel Church, Robeson county, N. C. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me at Clark's Mills, Moore county, N. C., or $15 for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

Address the undersigned at Clark's Mills.

D. McKENZIE.
April 16, 1849. 64-5t

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols; Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

All persons indebted to the firm of G. & H. MacMillan, up to January 1849, will please call and settle their notes and accounts by the 9th day of June next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

G. & H. MAC MILLAN.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1849. 63-6w

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849.

Martha Jones *vs.* Heirs at Law of Matthew Jones. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Silas Jones, one of the Defendants in this case is a non-resident, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Silas Jones to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the town of Lumberton in said county, on the 4th Monday of May 1849, to shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shad'h Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1849.

SHAD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 64-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Furman & Davis, *vs.* Killby Bass.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's Real Estate and sundry articles of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Killby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 65-6w

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes to be at Fayetteville during the June Term of Cumberland County Court, for the purpose of proving the Will of the late John S. Pearson, and will be pleased to have all claims against the Estate rendered at that time. Those persons indebted to the Estate are requested to be prepared for an early settlement of their notes or accounts, as indulgence cannot be granted.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.

MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY, to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

SUPERIOR TEAS.

真眼熙
生珠正

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howquas Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Newspapers in Europe.—The newspaper is an institution peculiar to this country. Here it is a necessity; in the Old World it is a luxury. Here it is a coin in universal circulation; abroad it is the golden visitant of the few. Here it creates, abroad it is the creature of the law. Look for a moment at the *prices* charged for news in England, where the boast is common that intelligence is dispensed to all classes. The London Times, a daily paper, costs $45 a year. The same rate is charged, respectively, for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald, Post, and all other London dailies. The London Evening Mail, made up with the matter of the Times, is published three times a week, at $25 a year. The London semi-weeklies (the Record and the Patriot) are published at $16 50 per annum. Of weeklies, there is a host published in the provinces and in the metropolis: save two of the very smallest class, none of these are published lower than $7, while the Economist is $12, and the large remainder $9 per annum. Some of the best American weeklies are now had for $1 a year. In France, the Journal des Debats, a daily paper, is $45, and Gallignani's Messenger (not as large as any of our two-penny papers) is $40 per annum. The Nationale (the paper long conducted by the President of the present French Assembly) and La Presse, (Emile Girardin's paper,) both dailies, though published on smaller sheets than our two penny press, are bought eagerly at twenty-five and twenty dollars per annum. The Irish and Scotch tri-weeklies are sold at $16.50 per annum. The German dailies, the Algemeine Zeitung (Augsburgh) and the Frankfruter Journal are paid for at the rate respectively of thirty-six and twenty-two dollars per annum.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A Virginia Blue Law.—Among the Acts passed at the Grand Assembly of Virginia, held at "James Cittie," in the year 1661, was the following:

"Women causing scandalous suits, to be ducked."

"Whereas, oftentimes many babbling women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poore husbands are brought into chargeable and vexatious suites, and caste in great damages.

"Be it therefore enacted by authority aforesaid, That in actions of slander occasioned by the wife, as aforesaid, after judgement passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer ducking for every five hundred pounds of Tobacco, adjudged against the husband, if he refuses to pay the tobacco."

Child Lost.—The following touching narrative we copy from the Belknap (N. H.) Gazette:

A child belonging to Mr. Stephen and Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, of Gilford, N. H., aged two years, four months and three days, left its home on Sunday the 29th ultimo, and as soon as it was missed its parents and friends made search for it, but in vain; night came on and no trace of the child appeared. Monday came, and some seventy-five of the neighbors and townsmen came together and searched all day with no better success than before. On Tuesday some hundred and fifty men and boys collected, but before they had completed their search, Mr. H. Clark, of Meredith Bridge, formerly of Concord, N. H., who came after the company had gone off on their search, went up on to the mountain, and on the *very top* found little Ann Elizabeth asleep on her face on the rocks, about a mile from home. He bore it to the arms of its agonized mother, who was almost frantic with joy on receiving her lost child alive.

The child left home some time on Sunday, a. m., and was found on Tuesday, p. m., between three and four o'clock, being absent and without food between fifty and sixty hours, without any thing on its head or over its shoulders—the mountain is steep and ledgy, and covered with old trees fallen down, among which little spruces, pines, &c. have grown up, which renders it very difficult for a man even to climb the mountain, yet that little sufferer made her way to the top. Mr. Clark said that she appeared wild at first, but after he talked coaxingly to her a moment, she confidingly put her little arms about his neck, and he bore the treasure to its home.

The Average income of Men.—We once took a notion to find out the average annual income of the inhabitants of the most favored countries of Christendom. We opened McCulloch's great work on Great Britain, and found his estimate for each person in England to be £16 a year, or about 22 cts. a day; and for each person in Ireland £6 a year, or 8 cts. a day.—We looked into Chivalier's admirable lectures on French Political Economy, and his estimate for each person in France is about $45 a year, or 12½ cts. a day. Our own census estimates the average product of the richest State in the Union at $110 for each person, or 30 cts. per day, while our whole country taken together, slave States and all, yields an annual product of but $62 for each person, or about 17 cts. per day.

Sunday Liquor Traffic in New York.—It appears by police reports in New York, that the whole number of places at which liquors are sold in that city, is 4,567. Of these 3,814 are licensed; 729 are not licensed; and at 3,573, *sales are made on Sunday.* By the record in the Mayor's office, it appears 4,015 licenses were issued during the past year.

The kindest and the happiest pair,
Will have occasion to forbear;
And something every day they live,
To pity, and perhaps forgive.

Fortune can take nothing from us but what she gave.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

The folly of dabbling in medicine is very pleasantly hit off in the following humorous piece:

"About four years ago I was happily married to a very prudent lady, and, being of the same disposition myself, we made a very prudent couple. Some time after our marriage my wife told me that doctors' bills were very high, and, as we could not always expect to be free from disease, she thought it best to purchase some doctors' books, 'and thus,' said she with a smile, 'we can steal their trade at once.' This I agreed to, and made it my particular business to attend all auctions of books, in order to buy medical books at the lowest rate. In fine, in less than twelve months I had bought a couple of 'Dispensatories,' 'Buchan's Family Physician,' two or three treatises on the art of preserving health, by different authors; seven treatises on the diseases of children, and divers others of the greatest note. My wife spent all the time she could spare from the economy of her household in studying them, and as soon as my store was shut up in the evening, I edified myself with a few receipts from my Dispensatory.

"As soon as spring arrived my dear wife informed me that she found it positively enjoined by some of our writers that we must swallow a large dose of cream of tartar and brimstone, to be taken every evening for three weeks, in molasses; this the whole family complied with; first I myself, who, being the head of the family, I reckon first; my wife, my brother Dick, who lives with me, my son and my daughter, my negro boy, and the servant maid. This cure we all went through to the entire satisfaction of my wife, who had the pleasure to find her medicine had the desired effect.

"Soon after this the contagion of reading medical books spread through all my family, and scarce a day passed but some of them made use of some medicine or other. My poor brother Dick, after he had permission to read my books, had acquired a dejected countenance, the cause of which I could not conceive. At last he broke silence: 'Brother,' said he, (supposing that I had read more than himself,) 'feel my pulse; I think I have too much blood: had not I better get bled? you know that if too much blood gets into the head it produces apoplexy: the symptoms of its appearance, says Buchan, are remarkable redness in the face, and you see that is exactly the case with me.' I could not but laugh at him; he was indeed red in the face, but such redness as indicated the very off-spring of health. Our maid, from an education at a country school, had learned to read; she earnestly requested mistress to lend her a doctor book to read on Sunday afternoon. This reasonable request was granted; but, poor creature! being not of the fairest complexion in the world, she in a little while became quite low spirited, and finding my wife and me alone one evening she came in, and ventured to express herself thus: 'La! mistress, I am concerned and afraid I shall get the yellow jaunders, as I begin to look yellow in the face.' Decency prevented my smiling for a while, but when she had left the room I could not but enjoy a laugh. My negro boy is always eating roasted onions for a cold, but as he cannot read, he has luckily escaped every other disorder. One night as we were about going to bed my wife desired me in the most serious manner that if she should ever be taken with a locked jaw that I should rub her jaw with musk, as she was convinced, from comparing the arguments of a variety of authors, that this was the best remedy. I told her there was no danger of such an event, as I had Dr. Cullen's word for it that it seldom attacked females; indeed, I am convinced that *a lock-jawed lady is rara avis in terris.*

"Hitherto our family medicines were used with confidence and satisfaction on all sides, till I considered one day that our family, without a doctor, had consumed more medicine in one year than my father's family used to do with the advice of a physician in six years. But one day when my wife told me she thought it would be well to weigh our food before we ate it, lest we should eat too much or too little, and that *Sanctorious* advised it for good reasons, I got such a disgust to our scheme that I resolved gradually to abandon it. I am now convinced of the truth of a saying of a rational medical writer, 'one or more things must happen to every human body—to live temperately, to use exercise, to take physic, or be sick!' And I am pretty certain that if I and my family persevere in the two former courses, we need not be in danger of the two last."

The Gold Dollar.—We have in our possession one of these pretty little pieces, which we obtained yesterday from Mr. Barroll of Adams & Co's Express. It is "a love of a coin," as the ladies would say, being the youngest, prettiest and most diminutive of the whole sisterhood of dollars and cents. It is so very minute that we can give no idea of its size, except to say that it is a diamond edition of a picayune. We cannot look at it without being reminded of the circulating medium of Lilliput, the diminutive proportions of which so puzzled the renowned Quinbus Flestrin. It has the head of liberty surrounded by a constellation of thirteen stars on one side, and on the reverse, "1 dollar, 1849," nearly enclosed by a vignette, and on the margin 'United States of America.'
Richmond Whig.

Terrors of Cincinnati.—In an affray at Cincinnati, on the 7th, Michael Donnevan was killed by Travis D. Haymon, with a stone. John Brasher was killed by a shot from Jesse Jones, notorious, while attempting to arrest him; and a man named Martel deceived John Owens to an out of the way place, and attempted to shoot him. Two or three other brutal outrages and fights are also given.

A voter, sadly deficient in personal beauty, said to Sheridan, "I mean to withdraw my countenance from you." "Many thanks for the favor," replied the candidate, "for it is the ugliest mug I ever saw."

Few are so generous as to praise without making some drawback.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR: As many of the subscribers to the Observer are reading Macaulay's Great History at present, it may not be amiss to admit into its columns the following extract from the Reports of Sir William Jones, alluded to on page 294 of the 2d volume, [Harpers' Large Edition.] in a note to the Historian's account of Lord Oxford. First, however, I must give you Macaulay's portrait:

"The noblest subject in England, and, indeed, as Englishmen loved to say, the noblest subject in Europe, was Aubrey de Vere, twentieth and last of the old Earls of Oxford. He derived his title through an uninterrupted male descent from a *time* when the families of Howard and Seymour were still obscure, when the Nevilles and Percies enjoyed only a provincial celebrity, and when even the great name of Plantagenet had not yet been heard in England. One chief of the house of De Vere had held high command at Hastings; another had marched with Godfrey and Tancred, over heaps of slaughtered Moslems, to the sepulchre of Christ. The first Earl of Oxford had been minister of Henry Beauclerk. The third earl had been conspicuous among the lords who extorted the Great Charter from John. The seventh earl had fought bravely at Cressy and Poictiers. The thirteenth earl had, through many vicissitudes of fortune, been the chief of the party of the Red Rose, and had led the van on the decisive day of Bosworth. The seventeenth earl had shone at the court of Elizabeth, and had won for himself an honorable place among the early masters of English poetry. The nineteenth earl had fallen in arms for the Protestant religion and for the liberties of Europe, under the walls of Maestricht.—His son Aubrey, in whom closed the longest and most illustrious line of nobles that England has seen, a man of inoffensive temper and of courtly manners, was lord lieutenant of Essex, and colonel of the Blues. His nature was not factious, and his interest inclined him to avoid a rupture with the court; for his estate was encumbered, and his military command lucrative. He was summoned to the royal closet, and an explicit declaration of his intentions was demanded from him. 'Sir,' answered Oxford, 'I will stand by your majesty against all enemies to the last drop of my blood. But this is matter of conscience, and I cannot comply.' He was instantly deprived of his lieutenantcy, and of his regiment.'

In a venerable copy of Jones's Reports, which came out of the Law Library of the late Peter Browne, Esq., and which now owns me as its unworthy master, on the 101st page, is the "Resolution delivered by *Crew* Chief Justice, in Parliament, concerning the Earldom of *Oxford*, *Walter* Chief Baron, *Dodridge* and *Yelverton* Justices, and *Trevor* Baron, advising with him together therein."

"MY LORDS: This great and weighty Cause, incomparable to any other that hath happened in any time, requires great deliberation, and solid and mature Judgment to determine it; And therefore I wish all the Judges of *England* had heard it (being a Case fit for all) to the end we altogether might have given our humble advice to your Lordships herein.

"Here is represented unto your Lordships *Certamen Honoris*, and as I may well say, *Illustris Honoris*, *Illustrious Honour*.

"I heard a great Peer of this Realm and a Learned say, when he lived, there was no King in Christendom had such a Subject as *Oxford*.

"He came in with the Conquerour Earl of *Gwynes*, shortly after the Conquest made Great Chamberlain of *England*, above five hundred years ago, by *Henry* the first, the Conquerour's Son, Brother to *Rufus;* by *Maud* the Empress Earl of *Oxford*, confirmed and approved by *Henry* fitz *Empress*, *Henry* the Second *Alberico Comiti*, so Earl before.

"This great Honor, this high and noble Dignity hath continued ever since in the remarkable surname of *de Vere*, by so many Ages, Descents and Generations, as no other Kingdom can produce such a Peer in one and the self same Name and Title.

"I find in all this length of time but two Attainders of this Noble Family, and those in Stormy and Tempestuous times when the Government was unsettled, and the Kingdom in Competition.

"I have laboured to make a Covenant with myself, that Affection may not press upon Judgment; for I suppose there is no man that hath any apprehension of Gentry or Nobleness, but his Affection stands to the continuance of so noble a Name and House, and would take hold of a twig or twine-thread to uphold it: and yet time hath his revolution, there must be a period and an end of all temporal things, *Finis rerum*, an end of Names and Dignities, and whatsoever is terrene, and why not of *de Vere!*

"For where is *Bohun?* where's *Mowbray?* where's *Mortimer?* Nay, which is more and most of all, where is *Plantagenet?* they are intombed in the Urnes and Sepulchres of Mortality.

"And yet let the Name and Dignity of *de Vere* stand so long as it pleaseth God."

I cannot say, Mr. Hale, how much I may be influenced by the venerable appearance of the black letter page from which this exordium is copied, but I cordially agree with Mr. Macaulay that it is one of the choicest specimens of the old English eloquence. The pedantic introduction of Latin phrases gives the passage a finish and charm which would else be wanting. We cannot doubt but that we are in the times of Coke and Bacon. The Opinion was delivered in March 1625-6.

And now, sir, in short conclusion, a word or two about the Great History.—The impugners of Mr. Macaulay's accuracy in England will array themselves against him under two banners, one religious, another political; in our country the few who shall shatter their lances on his shield will do so from religious motives entirely. No American politician will question the propriety of the progress made by England from 1640 to 1832, from Ship money times down to the times of the Reform Bill; for the simple reason that she has proceeded along the same path upon which we have gone so much further. But there is no security for Mr. Macaulay against the religious partialities which he has wounded. The features of the Historian's political faith seem to be as strongly marked and as hard to mistake as those of his countenance. The pages of his story contain the same judgments upon the actors in the Grand Rebellion that were given of old in his Essays. They are the same in substance, although modified and rendered more historical, or in other words, more true. There is the same picture, however; the colors are shaded, there is not after the French manner *so* much glaring red and so much *bright* yellow, the perspective is better *preserved*, but no one can mistake the position of those stern men of Naseby and Marston Moor; through a great *light* of afflictions they are pressing on *to* freedom, not only for themselves —*indeed* not for themselves at all, but for *future* generations, and for a people then *unborn*; and although Cromwell's corpse shall be strung to the gallows-tree, and James shall exult as he witnesses the application of the *boot* to the disciples of the Covenant, those crop-haired men who speak through their noses are yet to succeed in sowing a plentiful crop

> ——of those deep and sweeping thoughts,
> Which overpower all others, and conduct
> The world at last to Freedom.

It cannot but be a matter of congratulation to those who believe with Hume that the Liberties of England are due to the Puritans, that their cause is to be represented at the bar of Posterity by Mr. Macaulay.

There appears in this History an extraordinary anxiety to be impartial; if there is any prejudice or passion it is the consequence of the Author's career in public life, or because impartiality is not to be attained by any man. The individuals are all men, and the parties are parties of frail, passionate and sometimes misguided men. One party, with many unpleasant traits and numerous defects in practice and in aim, is yet upon the whole in the right; another, upon the whole guilty of mortal sin against the rights and happiness of Man, almost conciliates our good will by the many excellent elements which moderate, and at times neutralize its general disposition. If there be any exception to this remark it is contained in the sketch which is given, and from time to time retouched, of the Marquis of Halifax. This seems to be the Author's favorite character. And the manner in which he is introduced whenever the *dignus vindice nodus* occurs, makes the Marquis a rather mythic and supernatural personage. His genius is equal to every occasion; he speaks in the House of Lords like Chatham; he writes anonymous letters equal to those of *Junius;* like Falkland he turns from power to the aid of whatever party is for the time oppressed, and whatever it is which engages his attention he does easily, calmly and with a cool smile upon his face which gives him very much the appearance of a superior being mingling with human affairs for his own diversion—the semblance of one not of this world, although *on* it. Mr. Macaulay is heartily welcome to his favorite; he could not have chosen one with less detriment to history. The accomplished Trimmer identified himself with most that was creditable to both parties, and no one can grudge to a great name and worthy servant of posterity, whose services have been greatly neglected, the tardy, though *at least* complete justice done him in this History.

I have seen no notice of Mr. Macaulay's History which appears worthy of it. Mr. Alison's article in Blackwood is very pleasant and remarkably generous, but shallow and unreasonably spun out with dissertation upon matters collateral. Something else will have to be done for Charles the First than has been accomplished by the mendacity of Hume, or even the plentiful assertions, and most plentiful lack of historical facts, given to us by Mr. Alison. The Stuarts from the time of Mary inclusive, were all alike; James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II, have a wonderful resemblance in general. The blood of the treacherous Guises and unteachable Stuarts mixed to make the worst family of sovereigns with which England has ever been cursed. To improve the rich inheritance of natural qualities he had received from his Father, Charles married into the bloody House of Medici, and besides profiting by the wisdom of such a partner in his own affairs, entailed upon his posterity those awful curses which extend to the third and fourth generation. Another elaborate review has appeared in the North British. This, which sympathises in most of Mr. Macaulay's predilections, is a poorer article than that in Blackwood. Mr. Croker's in the Quarterly is behind. This I have not seen; but common report speaketh of it as stinging and bitter, and moreover saith that its stings and bitterness are prompted by a revenge which hath slumbered since 1831; that is to say since the time that Macaulay drubbed him for his edition of Boswell's Johnson. Well, 'turn about is fair play,' and as Macaulay is said to have done Croker injustice so I suppose Croker is to be fully revenged by doing Macaulay a greater injustice than that which he received.

Of course, the Edinburg Review must notice a work by Macaulay; but I fear he is not to receive the tribute of a *brilliant article*. Meanwhile he can enjoy the universal homage which his countrymen on both sides of the Atlantic offer to him, and to his Work, and congratulate himself upon that unexampled success which calls for plaudits of such heartiness and in such number as entirely to drown the discordant noise of a solitary croaker.

L. S.

Mammoth Mules.—The Cincinnati papers speak of an exhibition there of two mules from Scott county, Kentucky, which are the largest ever seen in that city.—One, a black mule, four years old, eighteen hands high; the other, the same age, a brown female, also eighteen hands high. The two were put on the scales together and found to weigh 3,000 pounds. The price demanded for them is $200 each. Both raised by Mr. Thomas, in Scott county.

A sailor, calling upon a Liverpool goldsmith, asked him what might be the value of an Ingot of gold as big as his arm.—The shopkeeper beckoned him in a back room, and primed him with grog. He then asked to see the ingot.

"Oh," said Jack, "I haven't got it yet, but I'm going to Californy, and would like to know the value of such a lump before I start."

The jeweler started him out of the shop.

NEW YORK CITY, AND HER VINDICATION OF THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

Considering the late occurrences in New York, (says the National Intelligencer,) taken together, from the beginning to the end of them, as being of greater consequence, morally and politically, than perhaps any domestic event, in any part of our country, during the last fifty years, it appears to us to be an incumbent duty to place before our readers all the evidence, and even the comments of our contemporaries which are calculated to show it in its true light. We therefore continue to-day the thread of the narrative, as it is sustained by the testimony of men of unimpeachable probity and character.

FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.

Frightful and lamentable as is the loss of life on such occasions, there is no middle course between vigorous repressive action and the abandonment of the city to mob rule. Authority must be sustained, its power must be enforced. When riot presents itself in arms and hostile array, to conflict with the conservators of the public peace and welfare, there is no wisdom, no mercy in putting shackles on the limbs of lawful force; the true course is to strike, strike hard and promptly; for the longer the blow is delayed, and the more timidly it is given, the more disastrous in the end are its effects. Brutal violence must sooner or later be repressed; and it cannot be repressed too soon.

At dusk the paving stones which had been raised for the purpose of constructing a sewer in the vicinity of the theatre were carted away by order of the Mayor, the windows which fronted the streets, and which communicated with the audience and with the persons attached to the theatre, were all carefully barricaded with inch and a half boards, and nearly the entire police force of the city was stationed in and about the house.

Long before the performance commenced, every ticket had been sold, and the streets surrounding the theatre were crowded with the riotous, the curious, and the anxious, the former making desperate and almost irresistible efforts to enter. The doors were closed and barricaded on all sides, and at half past seven the curtain rose.

Though there was no deliberate interruption of the first scene, the noise and movements of the audience and the people outside made it sufficiently apparent that the play was to be merely a formality.—When, in the second scene, Mr. Macready appeared, overwhelming and protracted applause, which demonstrated the clear majority of the friends of order in the house, was followed by groans and hisses from some fifty persons, stationed in different parts of the building, the most disorderly of whom were located in the centre of the parquet, near the stage. Their noise and insulting remarks, directed both at Mr. Macready and at his assistants on the stage, and particularly at Mrs. Pope, who supported the character of Lady Macbeth with surprising fortitude, became more and more intolerable as the evening wore, until the last scene of the first act. It then was apparent that further forbearance on the part of the police would peril the safety of Mr. Macready, and perhaps of the audience. After using every art of persuasion and intimidation with the rioters, Mr. Matsell gave the signal, which brought a sufficient force into the parquet to take out those who were supposed to be the chief promoters of the disturbance.

As the play proceeded it was apparent that the house was not yet peaceful. By the activity of the police, however, and the masterly management of Mr. Matsell, whose energy and tact received repeated and fervent expressions of admiration from the audience, the rioters were all either removed from the body of the theatre or awed into silence. The first of those who were arrested were placed in the boxes under the theatre. Meantime the windows and doors of the building, on both streets, were assailed by an active shower of paving-stones, bricks, and other mob enginery. The whole police force, which had been stationed outside the theatre, were obliged to take refuge within, to protect themselves from the missiles with which they were assailed by the rioters, who had discovered that these were the only obstacles to the gratification of their frightful purposes, which seemed to have been the razing of the theatre to the ground and the perpetration of extreme violence upon the person of Mr. Macready.

At this time a strong smell of something burning spread alarm through the house, and was the first event which brought from the half dozen ladies present any expression of terror. Upon inquiry, it was discovered that the persons who had been first arrested had collected a bundle of shavings in the room they occupied, and, with the gas lamp, which had been improperly left burning in the room, had fired them, with the horrible intention of destroying the building and its occupants. The fire was promptly extinguished, and the alarm also, save what was felt from the position of the audience in a building which they could neither leave nor occupy without peril to their lives, from the desperation of the mob, now amounting to some ten thousand people, including those who had been brought to the scene from motives of curiosity.

By nine o'clock, and at or near the commencement of the third act, the disturbances within the theatre ceased, but without the excitement was growing more and more uncontrollable, and the position of those within more and more critical. Large stones came rattling into the windows, knocking in the barricades and projecting them with violence upon the audience. A large stone was sent with unaccountable force into one of the windows, which took effect upon the magnificent chandelier hanging in the centre of the theatre and ruined it.

When it became apparent that the lives of the persons within the theatre were in danger, which was momentarily increasing, and that there was no escape from the theatre without still greater risk, it was obvious that no other resource remained but to employ the military to clear the avenues to and from the theatre, in order that the audience, or such as pleased, might leave. An order was accordingly sent down for them, and they arrived upon the ground shortly at half past nine o'clock, after the police had been driven into the theatre.

We take the Courier's account of the tumult on the outside of the building.

That paper says: Those who took an active part in storming the building were only fifty or sixty in number, and were in good part boys. They took up stones from the street, and men among them took large flag stones and broke them in pieces, distributing them among the mob, who hurled them at the windows in regular succession, beginning with the Bowery end and going toward Broadway. The blinds were all closed, but being slight, were of course easily smashed in. This continued without interruption for some fifteen minutes, during which time about one-third of the windows on that side had been broken in. Just then some one on the inside of the building thrust through a lower window a hose-pipe, and began to throw water upon the mob. This was received with shouts of derision, and a shower of stones was forthwith directed against the window from which it came. The assault was also renewed upon the upper windows, which were nearly all broken in. An attack was then made upon the main door on the same side. Heavy stones were taken up from the pavement, and half a dozen or more persons would go together and hurl them simultaneously against the door. Three or four discharges of this sort burst the door in, and a call was made for a *rush*. Ten or fifteen persons approached the door, and just as they hurled their missiles against it, battering it almost completely down, a side door opened, and a large police force rushed out, seizing some of the rioters and dragging them inside, and then rushing out again in good order, and forcing back the whole crowd on either side.

At about half-past nine o'clock, the tumult increasing, the doors and windows giving way, and the shouting and stoning being at their height, a diversion was created by the approach of the military from Broadway. First appeared a company of hussars, mounted on white horses, and riding two abreast with drawn swords, on a walk directly through the centre of the crowd; and these were followed by two divisions of infantry, composed of the National Guards, a whole regiment under Col. Duryea, and the Governor's Guard, part of the regiment, under Col. Peers, with fixed bayonets gleaming above the heads of the surrounding crowd.

They marched directly through the street, being greeted from their first appearance with groans, and hisses, and hootings, until they reached the corner of the Bowery and were turning into Eighth st., when some stones were thrown at them, and other demonstrations of hostility evinced. As they passed through, however, the tumult ceased. The crowd closed in behind them, but neither the shouting nor stoning the windows was at once renewed. Their appearance had made an impression—marked and salutary. They passed into Eighth street, and were posted to keep the space clear in front of the house, for the exit of the audience. They were drawn up in double line across the street at the other end, behind a file of policemen, and the door was opened that the audience might come out.

The rancorous feeling that prevailed among the assailants is thus exhibited by one of the Express reporters:

Soon after 10 o'clock the doors of the theatre were opened, and the audience began to come out. In Astor Place a file of infantry, with fixed bayonets, were stationed, it may be for securing egress, or it may be to protect the building, which was in imminent danger, there being furious cries of 'Tear it down!' 'Fire it!' 'Burn the d—d den of the aristocracy,' &c.—'Groans for Macready!' 'Cheers for Edwin Forrest,' &c. An orator near us cried: 'You can't go in there without kid gloves on. I paid for a ticket, and they would not let me in because I hadn't kid gloves and a white vest, d—n 'em!' Another: 'I luxuriate in the scene. Hurrah! I will have nothing to do with breaking windows, but I luxuriate in the scene.'

The Express says that tickets were freely distributed among the crowd about the doors of the theatre. Of the number of rioters in the house that paper says:

We should set it down as no higher than a dozen in the parquette, and perhaps some forty to fifty in the amphitheatre.

The Tribune states that, during the riot, Gen. Sanford was fired at three times successively by a man with a revolver; also, that Capt. Shumway's wound in the leg was occasioned by a ball.

Throughout Friday the scene of the melancholy occurrences of Thursday evening was visited by crowds of people, among whom were many ladies.

Owing to the admirable disposition of the forces and their overwhelming numbers, no disturbance of any consequence took place on Friday night.

At one time the mob assumed a threatening attitude in Broadway, near Waverly Place, and during the greater part of the evening the Bowery was in an uproar and the forces there were stoned. At half past 8 an onset was made here by the mob, but it soon proved futile, and five arrests were made. Some of these men had large paving stones slung in their handkerchiefs, with which they endeavored to knock the dragoons from their horses. About 9 o'clock a soldier in Broadway accidentally dropped his musket, which went off. The effect was remarkable. He was in the second line, which was standing at ease. Instantly every officer and man sprung to his post, and the mob fled down Broadway and Waverly Place with the greatest precipitation. At this time there were but from two to five hundred people at any of the stations except the Bowery.

At half-past 10, Col. Wetmore, by request of Gen. Sanford, amid a shower of stones, ordered the mob in the Bowery to retire, or the troops should charge. The mob instantly retired.

Sixty additional arrests were made—all of mature men, save in one instance, that of a boy of nineteen or twenty.

The Courier and Enquirer says:

A large proportion, nearly all indeed, of those who lost their lives on Thursday night, were active participants in the riot. The accidental deaths of innocent persons were caused by the mistaken order to fire high, on the first volley.—One of the wounded, on being brought to the hospital, was vehement in denunciations of the authorities for shooting innocent men—protesting that he was passing by, a mere spectator, &c.—The pockets of his coat, however, were found filled with heavy stones.

The Evening Post, which was disposed to doubt the propriety of the military firing, in commenting on the testimony before the Coroner, says:

A careful perusal of the testimony has convinced us that when the order was given the time had arrived in which to have hesitated would have been to give up the Opera House, and probably the houses and persons of those who signed the letter to Macready, to the fury of a mob frantic with rage and ready to commit any outrage or excess. The very lives of the military, it also appears, were not safe, whether they attempted to stand their ground, without firing, against the shower of paving stones with which they were assailed, or whether they attempted to retire. In either case they had nothing to hope from the forbearance of the mob, whose ferocity, it seems was only heightened by any symptom of irresolution on the part of the soldiery, such for example, as that of discharging the first volley of musketry over the heads of the crowd.

The testimony of General Sandford, General Hall, Mr. Mattael and others, establishes the conclusion that if the military had endeavored to make head against the mob without firing, they would have very soon became utterly disabled.—The fury of their assailants was every moment increasing, and every moment the men falling, wounded and stunned by the heavy stones with which they were pelted. Their number was already small, compared with that of the rioters in a few minutes but a remnant would have remained, and those would have been exposed to the danger of being murdered on the spot. The discharge of their pieces, much as we may regret some of its consequences, was therefore a measure of self defence as well as necessary to the safety of the Opera House and those who were within it.

Before the Coroner's Inquest, which on Saturday viewed the bodies of the slain and commenced a formal inquiry into the cause of their death, the following testimony was given:

Caleb S. Woodhull, Mayor of the City, testified as follows:

I was informed on Thursday last that there was likely to be a disturbance at the theatre in Astor Place, in consequence of which I sent for the Recorder and several gentlemen to be at my office at eleven o'clock; the Recorder, Sheriff, Chief of Police, Gen. Sandford, the Police Justices, and Mr. Niblo, attended about 11 o'clock. Mr. Hackett came with Mr. Niblo. I inquired of Mr. Niblo, the proprietor of the theatre, whether they intended to play at the theatre on Thursday night; he stated to me they had put out their bills and proposed to do so. I then inquired of the gentlemen present what probability there was of a disturbance that evening. Some of them thought there would be a disturbance; the Chief of Police, in particular, said he thought it might be a serious one. A conversation then passed between those present as to the best method of suppressing it.—I inquired of the Chief if the civil force would be sufficient; he said he thought it would not. I then asked him if the aid of the military would be required; he said he thought it would. I then put the question to the gentlemen present whether, under the circumstances, an order should be issued; they all answered in the affirmative, except Gen. Sandford. Gen. Sandford remarked that it was not for him to say whether they should be ordered out or not; it was his business to obey orders. The order was afterwards given and handed to Gen. Sandford's son; the order was a general order, as to the number to be called out.

Myself, Mr. Niblo, and Mr. Hackett, had some conversation respecting the closing the theatre; I stated to Mr. Niblo, as a magistrate, that I thought I had no right to interfere with his establishment, but my private wishes were that he should close his theatre on that night. They seemed to think they ought not to close, and that the magistracy ought to protect them, and I came to the conclusion as an alternative to do so; instructions were given to the chief of police and Gen. Sandford to take such measures, and act as occasion required. I went to the opera house about nine o'clock in the evening.

After I had been at the theatre about fifteen minutes, Gen. Hall stated to me that, unless I gave orders for his men to fire, his men would leave the ground. My answer was, Not yet, General; let us see. He said he had been struck with stones on his head and body, and the blood at this time was running down the left side of his face. He repeated twice or three times that his men would not stand to be stoned to death with arms in their hands. Finally, he stated to me, "Mayor, you must give the order to fire, or my men will all be killed." My answer was again, "Wait a little." Nothing passed again between the General and myself; he left me without the order. I did not give the order to fire; there was no proclamation read to the people by me; I was inside; there was no proclamation issued by me that day. I issued none, because I was not sufficiently informed of the state of the facts to deem it necessary; the means taken through the day were precautionary. About twenty minutes after General Hall left me I notified Justice Mountfort that I was going to the New York Hotel, and should remain there to receive any communication they had to make. I then left, in company with my brother, and went to the New York Hotel. This was previous to the firing of the military. I remained at the hotel with Governor Fish until after 11 o'clock, and then went to my house. The disturbance then appeared to be over.

Charles W. Sandford, Major-General commanding the military forces, gave the following evidence:

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday last I received a message from the Mayor requesting me to attend him in his office. I proceeded there, and found all the magistrates mentioned by the Mayor assembled. The Mayor informed me of the object of my being sent for, and he has stated correctly my reply when my opinion was asked. After it was decided to issue the order to the military to turn out, it was understood by the magistrates present that the effort should be made by the civil authority to preserve the peace, and that the military should not be called out until that effort failed.

I ordered one regiment, consisting of eight companies, numbering three or four hundred men, on parade; but as the notice was short and late in the day, they numbered only a little over two hundred at mustering. I ordered out, also, the seventh regiment, or National Guards, as they are known to the public. I went myself in the evening to the artillery drill rooms, and informed the magistrates that I would be there to await their orders. We remained there until I received a verbal message from the Sheriff, who was at the theatre, the purport of which was that the mob had attacked the theatre, had driven in the police force, and were assailing the building. He requested me to come up as soon as possible. This was, as well as I can recollect, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening.

After receiving the message I immediately ordered the regiments to get ready to march; to distribute their ammunition and move. The ammunition consisted of one thousand rounds of ball-cartridge. I at the same time sent orders to the arsenal yard for the horse belonging to this regiment, and a small number of horse of another regiment assembled there, to come in front of the drill rooms and march with us to the ground.—There was no ammunition given to the horse; they had nothing but their sabres. The troops were put under march, and moved rapidly up Broadway to Astor Place. I was not aware until I got on the ground of the amount of the mob, and supposed that a small military force added to the police would be sufficient to maintain order. They advanced till they got nearly opposite to the centre of the Opera House. We were assailed at this point by a shower of stones and brickbats, by which almost every man was more or less hurt and the horses rendered almost unmanageable. The men pushed rapidly through Astor Place, and were received throughout the whole distance with a shower of stones. The infantry followed them. There was a dense mob extending the whole distance to the Bowery, and as far as I could see to the Third Avenue.

The mounted men, being conspicuous marks, received most of the stones, and were driven off the ground. I dismounted, returned through the mob, and took charge of the infantry, who were halted in line across the open space beyond the theatre, with a dense mob on both sides of them, who were assailing them with all sorts of opprobrious epithets, and frequent volleys of stones. I ordered Col. Duryea to form a column of divisions for the purpose of first clearing the ground in the rear of the theatre, intending afterwards to go to the front. The column was formed promptly, and cleared the rear of the theatre, by sweeping the mob before us, without a charge—they retreating before us. I stationed, at this time, two bodies of troops at each end of the theatre, extending across the street, and sent into the theatre for Mr. Matsell and the Sheriff, who came out to me. Mr. Matsell furnished sufficient police to replace these two lines of the military, and the whole were then put in march round 8th street and down Broadway by the flank; the Sheriff, at my request, accompanying us.

We moved down Astor Place through the mob, and as close to the theatre as we could get. The mob partially retreated towards the middle and opposite part of the street, and commenced an attack on the troops with paving stones. I then ordered the regiment to be divided and form in two lines across the street, the right wing advancing towards the Bowery and the left towards Broadway, with a view of driving the mob each way from the front of the theatre. During this period the mob constantly assailed the troops with showers of stones and brickbats, and many of them were seriously hurt. A number of the men near me and General Hall were struck at the time, and some of them very dangerously injured. More than two-thirds in the front rank were more or less injured—the captain, the colonel, and myself being struck too; eight out of the eleven men constituting the front rank were more or less injured. A pistol was fired by some man in the mob, within a very short distance of the troops, by which Capt. Shumway was wounded in the leg, and, as I believed, Gen. Hall in the face, although I did not hear it till afterwards. Previous to this, the crowd had been repeatedly notified by Gen. Hall and myself, and by other persons whose voices I did not recognise, that they must disperse, or they would be fired upon. I was partly knocked down at this time, and when I rose found three or four of the front rank down likewise, and the head of the column forced back towards the opera house. The shower of stones being incessant, orders were given by myself and repeated by Col. Duryea to charge bayonets. The attempt was made, but the mob was so close upon the troops, pressing upon them, that there was no room for the troops to charge, and some of the men had their muskets seized by the crowd.

The troops by this time were forced back to the side-walk. I stated to the Sheriff that it was impossible for us to maintain our position without firing. I several times called out to the crowd that they must hold back or we would fire. Afterwards, the Sheriff gave the order to fire. Gen. Hall, who was a short distance from me, exclaimed, "Fire over their heads." The order to fire was repeated by myself and Col. Duryea, and the men fired over the heads of the mob, against the walls of Mrs. Langdon's house. A shout was then made by the mob, "They have only blank cartridges; give it them again!" and another volley of stones came instantly. The troops were then ordered by the colonel and myself to fire again, Gen. Hall saying, "fire low," and then, for the first time, the mob began to give way.

The troops then moved forward and crossed the street, driving the crowd before them, until the troops got near to the corner of Lafayette Place. The mob here rallied, at the corner of the Lafayette Place on one side, and at the corner of the theatre, and on the broken ground at the opposite side, and advanced again with fresh showers of stones on the troops. Several of the military were hurt severely at this second attack, and orders were given to the troops to fire, one half obliquely to the right, and one half obliquely to the left, on those two bodies. This was done, and the crowd fell back into Lafayette Place, and beyond the broken ground behind the theatre. There was no firing after this by the troops, but the mob yet kept up constant attacks with stones and brickbats.

The whole number of military engaged in the conflict was about two hundred and ten. The mob has been variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand; it was exceedingly dark, the lamps having been put out, as I was informed, and all I could see was a dense mass of people before me. Previous to leaving Eighth street to go to the front of the theatre with the troops I sent to the arsenal to order up the light artillery and a detachment of the sixth regiment to support it; they arrived on the ground after the firing had ceased. One gun was stationed facing the Bowery and the other facing Broadway; the infantry disposed at each end, and some at the rear of the theatre, and notice given to the mob that if they did not disperse they would be fired upon again, and the artillery used if necessary. After this the mob gradually dispersed and the stoning ceased.

Upwards of fifty men of this small military detachment of two hundred and ten men were disabled, and chiefly before any firing by the troops. I do not believe that the troops could have been withdrawn in safety without the order to fire. I have been upwards of thirty-five years engaged in military duties; have been out on several occasions of mobs; but I never saw one so bad as that of Thursday, and never before had occasion to give an order to fire. In conclusion, the General desired to state that no one could deplore the event more than he did.

The investigation was then adjourned to ten o'clock Sunday morning.

The city remained comparatively quiet on Saturday night, and also on Sunday and Sunday night. It rained during the latter day, which prevented the funeral of the dead from being attended by so large a concourse of people as the occasion would have congregated if the weather had been fair.

Many other persons were examined, including the Sheriff, the Recorder, Gen. Hall, Police Officers, and private citizens, and the jury finally came to the conclusion, that the order to fire was *justifiable*, and that, in their opinion, if a larger police force had been called out, it would not have been necessary to resort to military force.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The Coroner's investigation in the Astor House tragedy still continues. The evidence taken is directed to show that the appearance of the military was the cause of the deplorable loss of life. The jury are scrutinizing in their examination of witnesses, and a dangerous feeling is manifest in the prejudices of class against class—the working classes and the aristocracy.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Death of Mrs. Gallatin—Quiet Restored—The Funerals.

Mrs. Gallatin, the wife of the venerable statesman, died last night, aged 83.

The excitement in regard to the riot has nearly subsided. The ninth ward police being thought sufficient to protect the theatre, the military has been discharged.—The coroner's inquest is well received by all. Most of the killed were buried this afternoon, without ceremony, as ordered by the mayor.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following letter from a Virginia gentleman, who was present at the Theatre on the night of the first outrage:

"NEW YORK, May 8.

"I went to the Opera Place Theatre last night to see Macready. I did see him, but that was all. A New York mob would not suffer one word that he said to be heard. I enclose herein a slip from the Herald, containing a tolerably correct description of the most disgraceful scene that I ever witnessed. It overwhelmed me with shame and indignation to see a distinguished foreigner thus brutally insulted by an American auditory. It was intensely painful to me, as you may imagine, to be under the necessity of quietly witnessing the perpetration of this gross outrage. My own personal disappointment was considerable; but it was wholly merged in sympathy for Macready, and burning blushes for my country. I could not help congratulating myself more than ever that I lived in a slave-holding State. In the wide limits of Virginia, if every nook and corner of the State were searched for blackguards, I do not think that it would be possible to gather together so dastardly a mob as I saw last night, or one hundred such monsters, even if the wealth of the Rothschilds were employed to effect it. Our slaves are many degrees more elevated in the scale of intelligence."

Bloody Affray.—At a place called "The Point," in Panola county, Texas, a bloody scene recently occurred. Some men were playing cards—two of them, a doctor and a young man, (names not remembered,) fell out and concluded to have a fight.—After a few mutual stabs, the doctor killed him. His brother then took it up, fought, and was also killed. The other brothers of the two, of whom they were, in all, eight, now attacked the doctor, and killed him.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Treasury Department.

COLLECTOR.

George P. Cain, Baltimore, Md., vice William H. Marriott, removed.

SURVEYOR.

Elias T. Griffin, of Baltimore, Md., vice Wm. H. Cole, Jr., removed.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Thos. K. Carroll, Baltimore, Md., vice James Polk, removed.

Post Office Department.

Charles T. Maddox, Baltimore, Md.
Matthew Merrill, Charlestown, Mass.
A. J. Jones, Harrisburg, Pa.

George Lunt, to be Attorney of the U States for the district of Massachusetts, vice Robert Rantoul, jr. removed.

Charles Devens, jr., to be Marshal for the district of Massachusetts, vice Isaac O. Barnes, removed.

Thomas H. Kent, to be Marshal for the district of Maryland, in the place of Moreau Forrest, removed.

New York Appointments.—We learn that on Saturday the following appointments were made for New York, viz:

Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Collector of the Port.
Ex-Gov. John Young, Sub-Treasurer.
Ex-Mayor Brady, Postmaster.

FURTHER ARRIVALS FROM MEXICO.—TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

We received yesterday papers from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. In these we find much further information from California, which we proceed to give below, first introducing the following brief letter, which also reached us yesterday, from a well informed source at Mazatlan, which brings down our dates from San Francisco to the 29th of March.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

MAZATLAN, April 9, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: The Peruvian bark Fanny arrived here on the 7th inst. direct from San Francisco, whence she sailed on the 29th ult.

A short time before the Fanny left, one of the boat's crews belonging to the U. S. flag ship Ohio, ran away with boat and all. They were pursued, captured and brought back. Shortly after, the crew being called to perform some duty, they refused to turn out or obey the orders of the officers; in consequence of which about thirty of the leaders were confined in irons; a court martial was being held on board the Ohio, and it was the opinion that Com. Jones would hang a number of the conspirators. There was much disaffection in the navy. All of the officers of the sloop of war St. Mary's had been tried by court martial save two.

The U. S. propeller Massachusetts arrived at San Francisco on the 25th March. Owing to the immense number of people arriving at San Francisco, the country is in a very insecure state. A great want of an effective military force, and the extension of the laws of the United States over the territory. Yours, &c. J. P.

The Monitor of the 24th ult. states that a file of the "Alta Californian," published at San Francisco, had just come to hand, reaching up to the 15th of March. These state that several meetings had taken place there, at which resolutions were passed to organise a Legislative Assembly composed of fifteen members, charged with the task of framing laws for the preservation of order, and the protection of trade and commerce within the district of San Francisco. It was also resolved that three Judges should be elected for the administration of justice.

We saw a letter yesterday, dated the 24th ult. at Vera Cruz, from a foreign merchant, which confirms the above information given by the Siglo. It is represented that the people of California had organized a Government, which disavowed the authority of Gen. Smith as Governor, and had annulled his prohibition of excluding foreigners from working the mines. Thinking it quite probable that Gen. Smith had modified the order which he promulgated at Panama, we were at first inclined to suppose that such modification, upon a popular representation made to him, had been confounded with a disavowal of his authority; but it would appear that something more serious has occurred, though precisely what we do not understand. The convention which it was proposed to hold in March to organize a Government was definitely postponed to the first Tuesday in May, (May 1st) as we had supposed, but it is possible that the necessity of an earlier organization became apparent, and that the convention proceeded to their work as first intended, and that the Legislative Assembly above named is a part of its work. On this point we must wait further news, for we are not willing to suppose for a moment that Gen. Smith's authority has been suspended. It could not fail to be known to our correspondent at Mazatlan, and he would not have neglected to mention it.

The Monitor, two days earlier, (the 22d) says Gen. Smith has organized a good police, and tacitly permits every one who chooses to dig at the placers; that it would be impossible for him at the present time to hinder them. This we presume is about the extent of the difficulty. The same paper says that every successive arrival increases the excitement about the gold region.

It appears that throughout the immense extent of the placers you cannot find a foot of ground without gold, and there are spots where from each cradle (*batea*) full of earth the adventurer washes out a pound of precious ore.

The activity in this part is extraordinary, and the circulation of money prodigious. Every thing is high in price—more particularly manual labor and the transit of goods. The freight of a barge from here to the landing place of Santa Clara (three leagues from San Jose) is from $400 to $500.—Here wretched hacks of horses sell for $50; in San Jose, $100. Food for one man is $5 a day.

Several meetings had been held in San Francisco for the purpose of opposing the introduction of slavery into the country, with a view to put to greater profit the labor of the Indians.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday July 2d, 1849, the Lot and Fire Proof Brick Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, at present occupied by Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms 6 mos. credit, with bond and approved security. A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

May 21, 1849. 68-ts

FOR SALE.

20,000 LBS. DRY HIDES 30 Hhds. New Crop Molasses. 10 ¼ Tierces Rice.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 21, 1849. 68-3

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

Overthrow of the Roman Republic—Intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary—Probable Restitution of the Pope—The Schleswig War—Improvement in cotton—Further decline in breadstuffs.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, making, with two exceptions, the quickest passage on record, and the quickest by from two to three days that she has ever performed.

The Canada brings Paris dates to the evening of the 2d, London of the 3d, and Liverpool to the afternoon of the 4th inst.

The London money market continues steady, and English securities are on the advance.

There is no material decrease in the stock of bullion held by the Bank of England.

The total amount of gold shipped to the United States, exclusive of £25,000 on board the Canada, is stated at £411,900.

There is an improved demand in the London market for American stocks.

The accounts of the Bank of France show an increase of specie to the extent of 6,000,000 francs.

On the 3d instant French 5 per cents. realized 89f. 80c.; 3 per cents 58f.; which is an advance from the preceding day of 50c. on the 5's, and 65c. on 3's.

Official notice of the intervention of Russia in Hungary has been received at Paris. The number of men placed at the disposal of Austria is 80,000. Another account states the number to be 150,000.

The Hungarians have beaten the Austrians, and have almost driven them out of the country. The greatest alarm prevails at Vienna, and has had the effect to reduce Redetzki's demand on Peidmont from 123,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs.

The King of Prussia has definitely refused the imperial crown.

There had been a slight outbreak in Berlin.

The war in Schleswig continued, and there was no prospect of peace.

More troops were to leave France for Rome. It was reported that those under Oudinot had reached that place; that the Romans had risen in favor of the Pope; that the republican government had fled; and that the Pope would not only be compelled to grant an amnesty, but desirable reforms.

It is said that the Tuscan troops had entered Leghorn, and the Sicilians, beaten at all points, have virtually submitted to the King of Naples.

Accounts from India report the termination of the war on the Punjaub.

Canadian affairs have been incidentally noticed in Parliament, but the ministry have been very guarded in their expressions.

Ireland.—The private letters and newspapers received from the West and South, are partly filled with the deplorable accounts of deaths by starvation, in all the horrors which have ever marked that awful condition in the Western workhouses. The papers are dying in hundreds.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Since the sailing of the Hibernia, the imports of cotton have been 113,277 bales, of which 104,119 are American. The prices of the American, particularly the low and middling qualities, are higher. Egyptian and Brazils quoted at 4¾d., and Orleans 4¾d. The sales of the week ending May 4 were 46,190 bales, of which nearly 30,000 were American. Speculators took 2,360 bales of American, and exporters 2,710.

Another feeling of depression has come over the grain trade. The weather has lately become very favorable to the growing crops, which caused buyers to confine their purchases to immediate wants.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—Permit me, through your paper, some suggestions upon the subject of Internal Improvement by the State. Now seems to be the propitious hour for North Carolina to begin to be, what she can and will become, if proper influences are permitted to obtain in the councils of her statesmen and truly patriotic men. Demagogues have lost the potency of that spell by which they were wont to bind the *dear people* to the car of ignorance and prejudice.

The liberal and patriotic members of our last Legislature, without *party distinctions*, endeared themselves to all true-hearted *North Carolinians*.

Demagogues, fools and fanatics may attack them, *before the people*, for their noble and patriotic course towards the State; but the time is rapidly and *surely* coming when their low and selfish howlings will be but as "sounding brass." The last Legislature did well and nobly, in her liberal grants for Internal Improvements. In view of these things, let us be prompt and energetic in effecting her *rightful demands*, by building—not the *Plank Road*, or the *Central Road*, or the *Charlotte Road*, or improve *Deep River*, or do *something else*; but like *noble* and *true-hearted* sons of a proud and glorious State, let us *commence* and *complete each and every work of improvement*, and forever bury these *unmanly, unpatriotic, local* jealousies, interesting *only* to the *selfish, idle*, or vicious, and which weigh like an incubus upon the prosperity of *our State*, and essentially retard *her* advancement in moral, intellectual and physical culture. They engender useless excitement and foster *ungenerous*, unpatriotic, and *deadly prejudices*. I do sincerely hope these fruitless discussions about *locations* may *cease*, and that these *great works* will be decided upon much *higher grounds* than *mere localities*. If these confident aspirations and bold contradictions are long indulged, we may deserve the appellation by which Balaam's *horse* was known.—Now let us lay aside *this* sin which so much besets us, and proceed immediately to construct *all* the necessary works of improvement, to secure and build up the true vital and lasting interests of *North Carolina*, whether *located* at Franklinsville, Lexington, Salisbury, Fayetteville, Watson's Bridge, Deep River, *Dan* or *Bersheba*.

We should proceed at once to the erection of *all* our great contemplated works of improvement, and *use* as little *local self-interest* as possible in their construction. In my feeble judgment, (though I know but little of such matters,) this sort of material will not last *so long* as *good heart-lightwood planks*.

Away, then, with this child's play, and let us, like high-minded, liberal statesmen—like true men—like true sons of Carolina—proceed to improve our State and develop her thousand resources, and thus make *our State* what she can become, and dispense the blessings of wealth, prosperity, happiness, among *her* honest, industrious, and chivalrous sons.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Commercial operations of Wilmington.—Our marine list of to-day will serve as an index of the wide-spread commercial operations of Wilmington, as well as the variety of products shipped hence. A Barque laden with rice in the hull, is cleared for Liverpool. A Brig laden with lumber, and naval stores of different kinds, is cleared for Rio Janeiro. A Brig for a port in Central America, laden with lumber and naval stores. Brigs and Schooners for ports in Cuba, laden with lumber and timber, and also Brigs and Schooners for Northern ports in the United States, laden with lumber, naval stores, cotton, cotton goods, pea nuts, &c.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

We have been permitted to copy the following agreeable correspondence which speaks for itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.
Raleigh, May 8th, 1849.

HON. HENRY POTTER: *Dear Sir*—In the year 1759, just half a century ago, you were appointed a Trustee of the University of North Carolina; and the Records of the Institution show that, besides being at the head of "*the Catalogue*" now, you have been at all times and especially in the early and darkest periods of her history, one of her most efficient and steady supporters.

In view of these facts, I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, to give you a special invitation to attend the next annual Commencement, on the 7th of June ensuing.

In the fulfilment of this highly agreeable duty, permit me to express the wish that you will accept this invitation: and to hope, that although it cannot be expected that you will *answer to your name on the calling of "the Roll,"* on another fiftieth anniversary, you may yet long live to witness the maturity, prosperity and usefulness of this object of your constant supervision and solicitude.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. MANLY,
Pres. ex-officio of Board Trustees.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 11th, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina have done me great honor, in giving me a special invitation to attend the next annual Commencement.

For this distinguished notice, I render the homage of my sincere thanks; and to you sir, as their organ, for your friendly and well meant, but over-weening and unmerited praise, for my poor services, as Trustee, I return my grateful acknowledgements.

That I labored hard with my worthy compeers to sustain and promote the best interests of the University, "in the early and darkest periods of her history," is a "truth most true," but we seemed for a long time to labor in vain; for we had to sail (if sailing it was) against wind and tide. We held on however, hoping for better days—and after a long series of trials and difficulties, a gleam of hope sprung up, and that gleam spread by degrees, until it ushered in the full blaze of prosperity to our beloved Institution. She now culminates aloft without an intervening nebula to cloud her brightness—and it is our pride to know that she now bears a favorable comparison with the best Colleges in the Union. And this, her prosperity and glory, has been achieved chiefly by your efficient agency in the State of Tennessee.

If I have discharged my duty as you suppose, as I desired to do, I am rewarded in the success of the enterprise. You know that a conscientious discharge of duty brings with it its own reward.

I have done nothing for the Institution for a long time, and perhaps I ought to have resigned my seat years ago, to give place to a more efficient man—but really sir, I do not like to give it up. It is a sort of toy—a plaything for me, in my old age, to cherish and dandle as a reminiscence of past days. And I feel myself under obligations to the Board for their indulgence, in not reporting me as a delinquent.

I know not how to refuse your earnest solicitation to attend the next Commencement. It would be to me a gratification indeed, to meet my old friends on that classic and consecrated Hill, to give them a cordial shake of the hand, once more, before I go hence. But you are aware that my Court at Raleigh commences on Monday, the 4th of June. Should the Court adjourn on Tuesday, and no providential hindrance occur, I will endeavor to go up on Wednesday, so as to be at Commencement, on Thursday.

I am, Dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. POTTER.

GOV. CHARLES MANLY.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE REVENUE ACT.

Some doubt having been entertained as to the inferences derivable from the 7th section of the Bill "to increase the revenue of the State," passed at the recent Session of the Legislature, and the bearing of the *Proviso*, at the close of that section, upon the Act generally, the Attorney General, at the request of the State Treasurer, has communicated the subjoined opinion on the premises:

RALEIGH, May 9, 1849.

SIR—You have requested my opinion on the proper construction of the 7th section of the act, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act to increase the Revenue of the State." The question you present, arises on the proviso, found at the conclusion of that section, and is *whether that proviso extends to the whole act: and if not, to how much thereof.*

I am of opinion that the proviso extends to the entire 7th section, to each and every subject of taxation therein specified; and that it extends to no other part of the act.

If that proviso was, as is alleged by some, intended to be less extensive than to the *whole* of the 7th section, I am unable to perceive that intent in the language of the law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. MOORE.

CHARLES L. HINTON, Esq., Public Treasurer.

NEW TEMPERANCE PAPER.—Mr. A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, has issued Proposals for publishing a weekly Temperance paper in that city, to be called the "Spirit of the Age." The price will be $2 a year, payable in advance. Mr. Gorman is a gentleman of fine talents, devoted to the cause of Temperance, and, as Grand Scribe of the Order, possessing peculiar facilities for making an efficient paper.

The Pine-tree Insect.—Some weeks since, we mentioned that the insect which was so destructive last year to the pine trees in this, as well as other parts of the country, had re-commenced operations with the warm weather. We have recently, to our very great gratification, been informed, that the snow of the middle of last month had the effect, as is supposed, of checking the evil in a great degree, and, in conjunction with another cause, will, it is generally supposed, arrest it altogether. This other cause is the appearance in immense swarms, of a large fly, which attacks and kills the tree insect. This may seem a strange statement, but it is, as we are assured by men of veracity, strictly true.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Locofocos of Onslow have recommended their countyman, John A. Averitt, as a candidate for Congress. We predict that the nominee of the Convention will be neither Mr. Ashe nor Mr. Averitt.

Wilmington Chronicle,

Alleged Defalcation of Major Scott.—We have already announced the resignation of Major Scott, at Washington, U. S. Navy Agent. The allegation of the following dispatch, of Saturday, to the New York afternoon papers, it is to be hoped, may prove erroneous:—

"The defalcation of Major Scott, late Navy Agent at the Washington Navy Yard, is set down at about $50,000. He had held the office for about 14 years.—Speculation is assigned as the proximate cause."

Col. Benton has writen a letter, defining his position on the slavery question. The Missouri Legislature instructed her Senators last winter to support Calhoun's project. Mr. Benton appeals to the people of Missouri, and if they confirm the Legislative instructions he resigns. The ground he takes on this question is that the Union must be defended to the last extremity.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1849.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

In this Congressional District, several County Meetings have been held by the Locofocos, and three candidate named,—Wm. S. Ashe by New Hanover, J. C. Dobbin by Cumberland and Sampson, and J. A. Averitt by Onslow. But we learn that Mr. Dobbin positively declines being a candidate. It is generally supposed that but for this refusal he would have been the nominee of the Convention. Several other persons are spoken of. The Whigs will have no candidate.

CASWELL DISTRICT.—We regret to learn from the Milton Chronicle, that Mr. Kerr has determined not to be a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Venable. A domestic affliction, and the necessity of attending to the duties of his profession, are the causes which deprive the Whig party of his powerful aid at the next election.

In the Anson District, as we stated in a postscript to a part of our last week's issue, on the authority of the Charlotte Journal, Gen. Dockery declines to submit to a Convention the question as to who shall be the Whig candidate. We exceedingly regret this, and feel bound to say, that we think our friend Gen. Dockery is wrong in so refusing. Whatever advantages he may possess as the first candidate in the field, and as having retired two years ago to prevent a split in the party, were proper considerations to submit to his Whig friends, in Convention or otherwise, by whose decision he ought to abide. We still hope that moderate counsels will prevail, and that one who has done so much heretofore for the Whig party, and who has never been refused by that party any honor which he asked at its hands, will not now be the means of dividing and defeating it. In the present condition of things, either a Convention must be held, or a Locofoco will be elected. Patriotism therefore calls loudly upon the three Whig candidates to adopt the only means of averting the odious alternative. The Convention must and will be held, and if Gen. Dockery refuses to give his assent to it, he cannot hope for a nomination by it. Some other Whig will be nominated, and however strong Gen. Dockery may be, individually, he cannot but be left far in the rear of the nominee; for the great body of the Whigs, including many of his own friends, will vote for the candidate of the party.

We find in the N. C. Argus, a correspondence between eighteen of the most respectable Whigs of Union county, and Mr. Little, in which, in reply to questions by the former, the latter returns the following sensible and patriotic letter:—

MONROE, May 8th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Your much respected communication of this date has been duly received, in which you request an answer from me to the several questions propounded by you, and which as a candidate for your suffrages you have the right to demand, and I am bound to answer.

From what has happened, and from present appearances, I do not believe that any compromise can be affected by the candidates themselves—as all the Whig candidates seem determined at present, to run.

To your second interrogatory:

In the present state of things, there being three Whig candidates and only one Democrat before the people, I deem it necessary that the Whigs should unite upon some one of their own party as their candidate, and I shall submit to, and abide by any mode the people may adopt, whether it be by convention or otherwise, whereby they can unite the Whigs of this District.

Thirdly, I am asked what I consider a fairly constituted convention?

In answer to this interrogatory, permit me to say that the people alone, and not the candidate, have a right to say what would or would not be a fairly constituted convention. I would barely suggest that any assemblage of people whereby public opinion can be ascertained, would be such a convention as any candidate who acknowledges all power to be derived from the people, ought to submit to.

Fourthly:

I have no plan for a convention to submit for your consideration. The people have the sole right to form it as they in their wisdom shall see proper.

Our government has been brought into existence by a convention; our President and Governors have been heretofore nominated by conventions, and all parties have adopted them, whenever they considered them *necessary* for the purposes of uniting. I shall, therefore, submit to, and abide by them, if the people should adopt them, (and I see no other mode,) for the purpose of concentrating their party.

With much respect,
I am gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. LITTLE.

To Messrs. D. A. Covington, Geo. McCain, R. Rodgers, Jonathan Trull, J. C. Griffin, M. W. Cuthbertson, J. P. Houston, Jas. Marsh, G. W. May, H. M. Houston, Josiah Winchester, Wm. G. Winchester, Jas. Houston, C. M. T. McCauley, Peter Parker, Vachel T. Chears, Wm. W. Walkup and T. D. Winchester.

No reply from the other Whig candidates has been published.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—At the first meeting of the Stockholders, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Henry L. Myrover, Thos. S. Lutterloh, John D. Starr, Jas. Kyle, John W. Pearce, Edmund J. Lilly, John Waddill, Jr. and A. A. McKethan, of this place; and Jas. E. Hoyt of Washington. The President and Cashier will be appointed by the Board.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—We have devoted considerable space to the particulars of the terrible riots mentioned in our last.

It gives us great pleasure to find, that public opinion, in New York and elsewhere over the country, is almost unanimous in approbation of the firm resistance of the authorities to the reign of mob law, and in rejoicings at their triumph over it. It is indeed deplorable that the triumph is obtained only by the sacrifice of human life. But it would have been more deplorable if there had been any faltering, and the mob had been allowed to have its own way. It would in the end, too, have been more destructive of life, to say nothing of property. There can be no safety but in the predominance of the Law, and no tyranny so fatal as that of an infuriated mob.

Among the very few exceptions we have seen in the papers to the general approval of the course of the authorities, is the Washington Union, which we regret to say blames them, and sympathises with the mob. It is said that the N. Y. True Sun, and the Herald, the Albany Atlas, and the Pennsylvanian, do likewise; but we do not see those papers. There was an indignation meeting held in the Park on Friday, at which the notorious Captain Rhynders, and Mike Walsh, and other such rowdies figured. The Mayor, Sheriff, &c. were denounced as murderers, who ought to be hung up to a tree. Rhynders gloried in asserting that he had borrowed money to buy tickets for 50 or 60 of the rowdies who had gone to the Theatre to hiss Macready; that he had determined from the beginning to break Macready's engagement in that way.

Some persons think that the Mayor ought not to have permitted the Theatre to be opened after the disturbance of Monday night; and such was our first impression. But that would have been to give up to the mob. And if they had been humored then, they would soon have exacted further concessions. The struggle would only have been postponed.

THE CHOLERA AGAIN IN NEW YORK.—This dreaded disease has again broken out in that filthy region around the Five Points in New York.—Four cases and three deaths occurred on Thursday last, at No. 20 Orange Street, in a most wretched cellar, abounding in all sorts of filth.—The subjects had been drunk for several days, and were found lying naked, in water, mud, and filth. Temperance and cleanliness are the great safeguards against cholera. On Friday, four more cases were reported.

New Orleans papers are silent as to the ravages of cholera in that city and State. On the Western rivers, however, we have accounts of its existence to an alarming extent. At Cincinnati, the cases on one day were 24, on the next 33, and the next 50. There had been upwards of 50 deaths in ten days. Some of the deaths were very sudden.

The disease prevailed, but to a less extent, at Louisville, New Albany, Versailles, Georgetown, Maysville, Yazoo City, &c. At St. Louis it was increasing fearfully. 145 deaths one week, of which 78 were by cholera; 250 the next, 193 of cholera.

FLOODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—An immense deal of damage has been done this Spring by the overflowing of the "Father of Waters." The country bordering on the river, as our readers are aware, is, for many miles above and below New Orleans, lower than the river itself, and is protected from ordinary freshets by an immense embankment, extending two or three hundred miles. This embankment has given way repeatedly this Spring, and plantations have been overflowed, crops, houses, &c. destroyed. Within the last week or two, a break occurred just above New Orleans, which threatened the inundation of that city.—Many streets and houses were actually under water, the inhabitants removing in boats. At the last accounts upward of a thousand houses were surrounded with water, and the most intense anxiety pervaded the community as the flood approached the more thickly settled parts of the city.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The splendid boat Empire, of Troy, was run into by a schooner opposite Newburg, on Thursday night last, and almost immediately sunk. She had 300 passengers on board, among whom the utmost consternation prevailed. The Steamer Rip Van Winkle very soon came along side, and rescued a great many of the passengers; but up to 10 o'clock of the next night fourteen dead bodies had been found, chiefly ladies and children; and it was supposed there were 25 or 30 more in the cabins.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The National Intelligencer announces officially that the President has determined to send without delay two national vessels to seek for and relieve the Discovery Ships of Sir John Franklin. This is a proper response to the late eloquent appeal of Lady Franklin to the President. Capt. Wilkes, of the Navy, suggests the exploration, by small vessels, of the Wellington channel, which may be reached from the United States in 45 days.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A Convention composed of Delegates from "the Committees of Safety," assembled at Columbia last week, and remained in session two days. The Hon. Daniel E. Huger presided, and in his opening speech detailed "the long list of grievances inflicted upon the South, the breaches of the Constitution, and the necessity for redress on the part of the South." Various propositions were submitted to the Convention, among them one recommending non-intercourse; another containing an exposition of principles, and re-affirming the Virginia resolutions of 1798; and another requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature in case of the passage of the Wilmot proviso or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We do not see that any one thought of Mr. Venable's idea of repudiating honest debts.

Mr. Ellmore, from a Committee of 21 to whom all these matters were referred, reported resolutions to appoint a Central Committee of Vigilance and Safety; approving of Mr. Calhoun's Southern Address; and requesting the Governor to call the Legislature together in case of the above contingency. These were adopted, of course, and Messrs. Ellmore, Gadsden, Hampton, Pickens, and McCord were appointed the Committee. The Convention then adjourned, more remarkable for what it did not do, than for what it did.

One of the most notable of all the Quixotic notions broached in South Carolina, is advocated in the Columbia Telegraph of the 14th. The writer had first proposed to refrain from purchasing any article of the manufacture of Massachusetts; but this was not enough. He next suggested that the South should stop the 278 cotton factories in that State by "the patriotic fortitude of *withholding every pound of their cotton from Massachusetts!!* sending to Europe all they did not sell to the Southern factories." By this means they would throw out of employment 20,978 persons who work in the factories, and destroy the profits of the factories and of trade with the South and capital invested in factories, to the amount of $45,967,522. This, the writer thinks, and he felicitates himself on the idea, would ruin Massachusetts, unless she could get cotton elsewhere. It would be apt to ruin some people nearer home, we guess.

Among 116 passengers in the steamer America, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday last, was Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr. of Wilmington, who has gone out to negotiate a loan and purchase T iron for relaying the Wilmington Rail Road.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The official statement of the Appropriations made at the late Session of Congress, as just published, shows the following

RECAPITULATION.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	$6,301,605 71½
Military, including fortifications, Indian department, revolutionary and other pensions	7,937,161 96
Naval, including naval pensions	9,601,882 91
Post Office Department	4,328,391 00
In fulfilment of the treaty with Mexico	7,260,000 00
Total	$35,429,041 61½

In addition to the above, however, there are many appropriations of indefinite amounts.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—At Independence, Missouri, there were, a month ago, about 2500 emigrants, with about 3000 oxen and mules, preparing to move towards California. At St. Joseph, there were a still greater number, and the roads in every direction were lined with wagons. It was thought that the grass would be wholly insufficient for the subsistence of such a multitude of cattle and mules, and that much delay and suffering would result. The cholera and the small pox had broken out at St. Joseph.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, having admitted that he is no "gentleman," appears to be anxious to satisfy the public of the justice of his self-condemnation, by endeavoring to have his abuse, (abuse of us, but still more of himself,) republished in Raleigh, and in the Locofoco paper in this town—where, by the way, it ought certainly to have appeared, its congeniality being so manifest. This further illustrates the character of Mr. Shepard. We are carefully excluded from the paper in his town, whilst he seeks to vent his malignity here.

The falsehoods of the Locofoco Editor in this place are, as usual, doubtless as much owing to stupidity as to malignity, and are unworthy of notice.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, convened in this City on Wednesday last, it being their Annual sessions—at each of which there was a larger attendance of Representatives from the various Lodges and Encampments in the State, than at any previous Communication. During the past year, six new Lodges were instituted, and the Order bids fair to increase rapidly in the State. The two Grand Bodies brought their labors to a close on Saturday morning last. The following are the Officers elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

Raleigh Register.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

P. G. J. B. Newby, of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, M. W. Grand Master.
P. G. Alex. Bethune, of Mecklenburg Declaration Lodge, No. 9, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
P. G. Wm. D. Cooke, of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, R. W. Grand Secretary.
P. G. D. McMillan, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
P. G. Rev. A. Paul Repiton, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, R. W. Grand Chaplain.
P. G. Julius Wilcox, of Muchuena Lodge, No. 20, R. W. Grand Warden.
P. G. John H. Manly, of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, R. W. Grand Representative.
P. G. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, of Achoree Lodge, No. 14, R. W. Grand Alternate.
P. G. O. W. Telfair, of Phalanx Lodge, No. 10, W. Grand Conductor.
P. G. G. J. Musgrave, of Covenant Lodge, No. 17, W. Grand Guardian.

The following District Deputy Grand Masters were appointed:

District No. 1—P. G. John C. Wood, of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2.
" " 2—P. G. J. B. Littlejohn, of Franklin Lodge, No. 13.
" " 5—P. G. J. Cicero Justice, of Eureka Lodge, No. 7.
" " 6—P. G. M. R. H. Worthington, of Washington Lodge, No. 3.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OFFICERS.

P. C. P. T. H. Hardenbergh, of Pamlico Encampment, No. 6, M. W. Grand Patriarch.
P. H. P. Perrin Busbee, of Raleigh Encampment, No. 5, M. E. Grand High Priest.
P. H. P. Samuel G. Smith, of Pine Encampment, No. 3, R. W. Grand Senior Warden.
P. C. P. J. B. Newby, of Pine Encampment, No. 3, R. W. Grand Scribe.
P. C. P. Edward Yarborough, of Raleigh Encampment, No. 5, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
P. H. P. O. W. Telfair, of Pamlico Encampment, No. 6, R. W. Grand Junior Warden.
P. H. P. Isaac N. Proctor, of Raleigh Encampment, No. 5, W. Grand Sentinel.

We learn that there are 23 Subordinate Lodges, and 6 Subordinate Encampments, now in existence in this State, and that the prospect is highly favorable for a continued increase.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

ST. LOUIS, May 18, 1849.

Terrible Conflagration—One-half of St. Louis in Ashes—Twenty-seven Steamboats burned.

The past twenty-four hours have been a sad and sorrowful era in the history of St. Louis. At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the heart of our city, which is yet scarcely extinguished, although nearly one-half of the city is in ruins, including a large portion of the great business sections.

Among the property destroyed are five banking houses, all the insurance offices, and twenty-seven steamboats that were enveloped in flames before they could be removed. The Telegraph office was also destroyed.

On board of some of the boats were large numbers of emigrants, many of whom were barely able to escape with their lives. The amount of suffering is unprecedented, in addition to which the cholera is daily carrying off its score of victims. Verily our city is doomed to pass through a terrible ordeal.

The heat from the burning boats fired the stores along the Levee, communicating at Louis street, in the very heart of the business portion of the city. The flames soon enveloped all the buildings extending along the Levee for three quarters of a mile, and back to Second street, leaving nearly every building in ruins.

It would be impossible to convey to you by telegraph any adequate idea of the extent of the fire. The Republican office, with all its extensive materials, machinery, &c., is a heap of ruins. The Organ, Reveille, and Enquirer offices, have all shared the same fate.

In the burnt district were the most extensive business houses of the city, and they had a large amount of stock on hand, and very little was saved. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000—the amount of insurance unknown.

The wickedest argument we have yet heard in respect to the late riot in New York was, that it was a battle between the rich and the poor. There are not wanting men base enough to work upon the passions of the crowd, by proclaiming an antagonism between these classes, as though wealth and poverty made castes, and the one was the natural enemy of the other. The idea is monstrous and false. Analyze the history of the rich men of our city and country, and what is the result? They have, with a bare exception, all risen to wealth from poverty, by industry, intelligence and economy. The rich men were poor boys—such as Astor, Girard, Stephen Whitney, and a thousand whom we could name as the architects of their own fortunes.

In this country there is no bar to the accumulation of wealth but idleness and improvidence. The poor man of to-day is the rich man of to-morrow, and so vice versa. The boy who sells apples or newspapers to-day, may a few years hence be a millionaire, or a President of the United States. All avenues to preferment are open to the poorest—to the mechanic, artisan, and hand laborer. Poverty, accompanied by honesty, brings shame to no man, nor should wealth, acquired by industry and enterprise, be esteemed a crime.

The rich and the poor are necessary to and dependent upon each other. It requires no mobs to level the differences between them. Our noble institutions, especially for educating all, rich and poor, are the levellers and destroyers of castes. Shame on the demagogues who would array one portion of the people against another, because they do not for the moment possess the same amount of this world's goods.—All intelligent men will turn from such atrocious doctrines with contempt and horror. They are fratricidal—nay, worse, suicidal!—*New York Sun.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 18.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for J W Baker, Ray & Pearce, S T Hawley & Son, J H & J Martine, G McNeill, Dr B Robinson, of this place; and for Miller & Benton, S Hobson, J T Pope & Co, J & J S Gibson, Long & Webb, B Julian, T Limeback, J & F Garrett, J Jackson, E A Vogler, H Winkle, H A Loudon, Murchison, Reid & Co, of the interior.

May 21—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, Hall & Hall, T S Lutterloh, A W Steel, C Caison, J & T Waddill, D & W McLaurin, J Brooksbank, A Graham, and Jno D Williams.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JOHN B. QUINCE to Miss J. ATHALIA BROWN.

In Raleigh, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Col. EDWARD YARBOROUGH to Mrs. HANNAH H. HAYWOOD, all of that city.

In Columbus, (Geo.) on the 1st instant, by the Rev'd William D. Cairns, Mr. WASHINGTON CHAPMAN, of Marianna, Florida, to Miss CAROLINE W., daughter of Paris I. Tillinghast, Esq., formerly of this place.

In Greensborough, the 7th inst., by the Rev'd Thomas Brown, Captain WILLIAM B WALTON, of Carthage, Tennessee, to Miss SALLIE L. HUMPHREYS, daughter of the late Henry Humphreys, Esq. of that place.

In Jefferson county, Va., on the 26th March, by Elder Sine, Mr JOHN LOY, aged eighty-five years, to Miss CATHARINE LARGENT, aged seventy-five years and six months, after a courtship of forty years.

DIED,

At Longstreet, in this county, on the 18th inst., Mr. WILLIAM RAY. He was for many years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church—beloved and respected by all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Near Wadesborough, on Friday the 11th inst., GEORGE A., eldest son of John D. Smith, aged 15. The deceased was a most amiable and promising youth.

In Henderson county, on the 2d inst., General PHILIP BRITTON, at an advanced age.

In Buncombe county, on the 4th instant, Col. JAS. McKEE, in his 69th year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 22.

Brandy, p'ch.	35 a 40	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¾ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¾	White Lead,	2 a 2¾
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. Flour has advanced, and sells at 4 to 4¼. Corn 50. Bacon 5½ to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 8; stock heavy. Corn 43 to 45. Fayetteville Flour 4 25 to 4 75; for supply. Lard 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring boards $8 00, Wide S 00, Scantling 3 75 to 4 00; sales very dull, and stock increasing. Sales of Timber at 3 00 to 7 00; large quantity on the market. Turpentine—yellow dip 1 85 to 1 90, virgin 2 60 to 2 75, hard 95. Spirits 24½ to 25 cts. Tar 1 20 to 1 22½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 6¾. Bacon 6 to 6½.—Corn 50 to 56. Flour 4 50 to 5. Salt 1 75.

At New York, Cotton has advanced ½, and Corn 2 cents. Fair Uplands 7¾. Flour dull.

At Charleston, Cotton 7⅜ to 7¾, a rise of ⅛. N. C. Corn 58. Flour 5¼ to 5⅜.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,510,877 bales, against 2,057,244 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. St. Helena from Fall River, Mass., Charles from Providence, R. I., White Oak from Baltimore. 11.—Schrs. Pensquid from Dighton, Mass., Ellen Dale from New London. 12.—Brigs Calendar from Philadelphia, Wm. T. Dugan from Charleston; Schrs. H. Westcott from New York, Charles Mills from do., Jack Downing from Onslow co. 13.—Schrs. Jas. G. King from New York, Pearl from Onslow co., J. P. Johnson from Boston, Alvorado from Portland, Me., Sloop Gleaner from Lockwood's Folly. 14.—Brigs Trieste from New York, Oxford from do; Schr. E. H. Nash from Georgetown, S. C. 15—Brig Larch from New York. 16.—Schrs. J. W. Swain from New York, Fidelia from do.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will close for the present Term at the usual time, 15th June.

To meet the wishes of those who may place their daughters or wards, as boarders, under our care, and who may desire to continue them at school for a greater part of the year than the present annual term of 8 months, it has been determined to make arrangements for an additional Term at our country residence—Rose Hill—about five miles from Fayetteville. This Term will begin on the 15th day of August in each year, and continue until the usual time of removal to town, at which time the Boarding and Day School will be united, as heretofore.

Rose Hill (formerly the Summer seat of the late Hon. L. D. Henry,) has long been remarkable as a pleasant and healthy retreat.

If application be made before the end of July, six young ladies would be received on the 15th of August next. It is not intended to take more than 10 Boarding Scholars at any time, and for these ample accommodations will be provided in town and country.

Board and Tuition (payable one-half in advance,) will be $120 for the Term of 8 months, or $175 for the whole Term from the 15th August to the 15th of June. The Tuition fees for Day Scholars, as heretofore, viz: $12 50, $16 50, and $20 per Session of 4 months—without extra charge for French or Latin—payable *one-half* in advance. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness; and pupils entered during a half session or quarter will be charged for the quarter.

W. H. HARDIN.
Fayetteville, May 21, 1849. 68-3w

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish *all* refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849. 68-Y

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry, and Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*

Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genu

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

200 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Haltom; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° Et, 44 p; thence Et 38 p; thence So. 24° Et 103 p. to a poplar, thence Et 64 p; thence No. 120 p. to Ch. Haltom's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence Wt 127 p; then No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° Wt across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° Wt 14 p; thence So. 50° Wt 18 p; thence So. 85° Wt 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° Et 167 p; thence So. 10° Et 50 p; thence So. 80° Et 53 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° Et 40 p; thence No. 80° Wt 54 p; thence So. 10° Et 157 p; thence So. 80° Wt 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° Wt 108 p; thence No. 10° Wt 124 p; thence No. 80° Et 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* East of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Nash's island; thence No. 64° Et 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° Wt 115 p. to a poplar; thence Et 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence Et 300 p; thence So. 22° Wt 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 49° Et 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° Wt 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° Wt 174 p; thence No 38° Wt 150 p; thence No. 22° Wt 44 p. across the creek to the beginning.

251 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Hurley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Haltom, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence No. 73° Et 120 p; thence Et 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Harley's; thence So. 30° Et 34 p; thence So. 9° Wt 184 p; thence No. 81° Wt 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° Wt 98 p; thence No. 23° Et 154 p; thence Wt 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Haltom's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° Wt 135 p. to Haltom's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° Et 16 p; thence So. 78° Et 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 128 Et 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° Wt 64 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 20° Wt 76 p; thence No. 70° Wt 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° Et 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* Et of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Hurley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lowrix; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Hurley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Buck mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 87° Et 64 p; thence Et 160 p; thence Et 36 p; thence Et 58 p; thence No. 39° Et 16 p; thence Et 24 p; thence So. 20° Et 118 p. to a hickory on the E. side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° Et 43 p; thence So. 30° Et 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence Wt 180 p. to Lowrie's corner; thence No. 10° Wt 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° Wt 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° Et 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° Wt to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° Et 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° Et 135 p; thence No. 61° Wt 106 p; thence So. 57° Wt 14 p; thence No. 85° Wt 212 p; thence No. 13° Wt 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Malone, Rd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° Et 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence No. 77° Wt 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° Wt 65 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

245 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Deberry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence So. 16° Wt 120 p; thence No. 73 Wt 100 p; thence No. 16° Et 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° Et 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° Et 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° Et 64 p; thence So. 10° Et 40 p; thence No. 82° Et 60 p; thence So. 22° Wt 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° Wt 179 p; thence No. 75° Wt 90 p; thence No. 15° Et 173 p; thence So. 75° Et 90 p. to the beginning.

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, Rd. Batts, S. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° Wt 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° Wt 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° Wt 100 p; thence No. 85° Et 64 p; thence So. 10° Et 40 p; thence No. 82° Et 60 p; thence So. 22° Wt 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° Wt 179 p; thence No. 75° Wt 90 p; thence No. 15° Et 173 p; thence So. 75° Et 90 p. to the beginning.

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, Rd. Batts, S. Harris, Jn. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° Wt 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° Wt 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° Wt 100 p; thence No. 85° Et 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence Et 300 p; thence So. 22° Wt 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 49° Et 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° Wt 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° Wt 174 p; thence No 38° Wt 150 p; thence No. 22° Wt 44 p. across the creek to the beginning.

This 29th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are *receiving* our Spring and *Summer* Stock, consisting of a large *and* general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality, *from* the most approved manufactories, and *of* the latest fashion.

—ALSO—

Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Satchels; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Sparables, Shoe Pegs, Blacking, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 17, 1849. 63-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
220 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Sfiot,
30 doz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting,
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delsle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP.

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.

Apply to

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan 27, 1849. 52-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, if the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 55-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

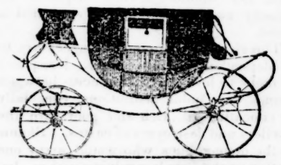
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron-work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (10 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. POMEROY'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

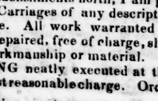
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,

No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

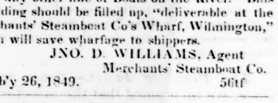
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf



Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

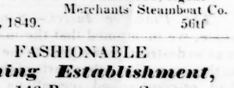
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y